



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

# Soil Moisture Active Passive Mission SMAP

## Recalibration and Validation of the SMAP L-band Radiometer



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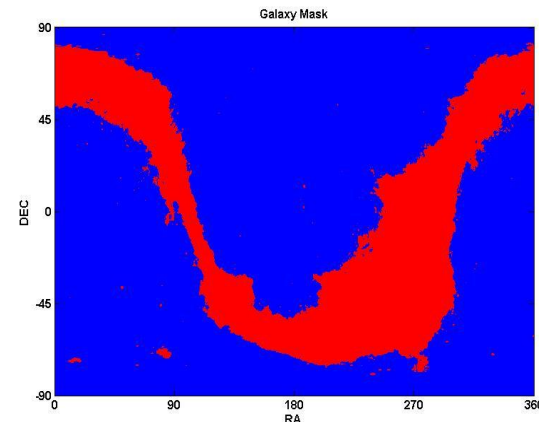
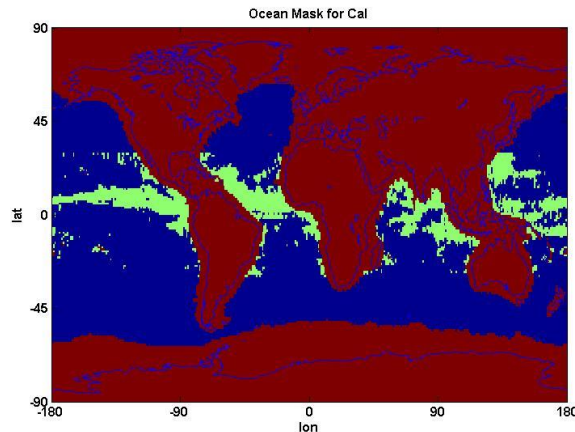
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# Outline

- Current Performance of Release v3
  - Calibration bias/drift over global ocean and cold sky
- ReCalibration Algorithm and Performance for next release
  - Algorithm
  - TA validation
  - TB validation
- Conclusion

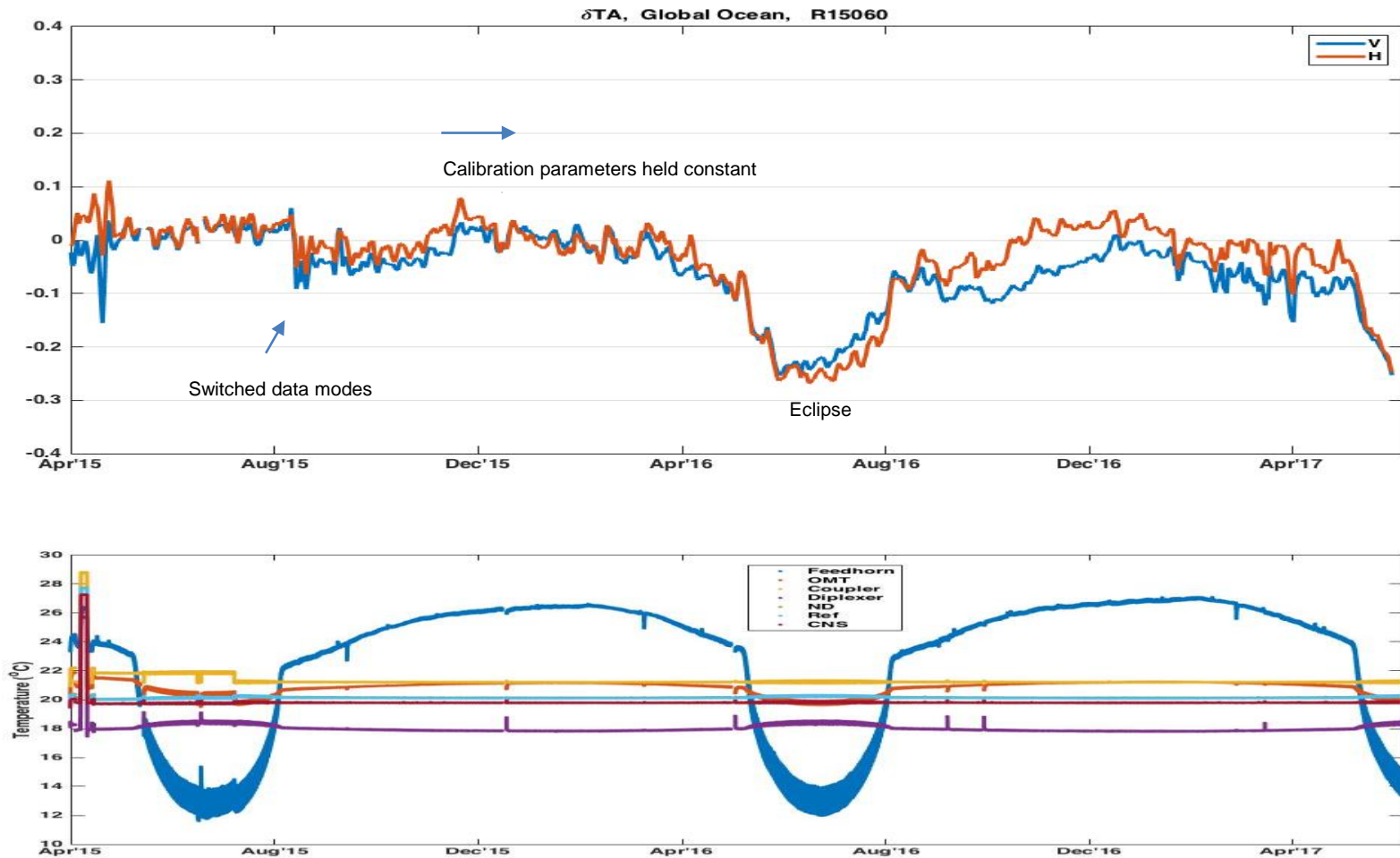
# Bias/Drift Monitor Approach

- Compare calibrated antenna temperature to modeled antenna temperature over desired calibration targets
- Data selection criteria
  - Good data quality and antenna direct/reflect boresight away from the Sun/galaxy plane
- Selected Calibration Targets
  - 1) Global ocean exclude heavy rain zone and 200 km away from land
    - Daily averaged TA difference monitor the calibration bias/drift
  - 2) Cold Sky
    - Monitor bias/drift monthly



# Current Calibration Performance

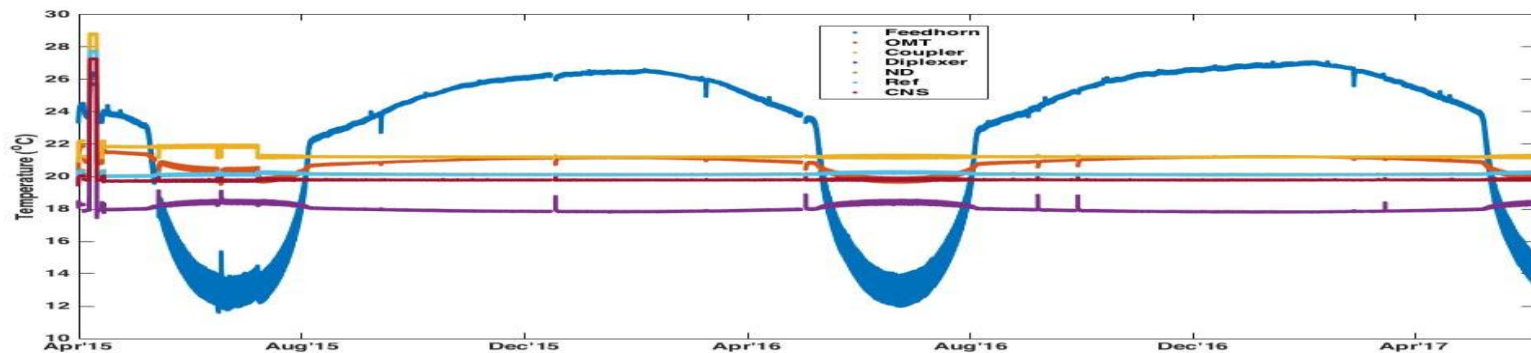
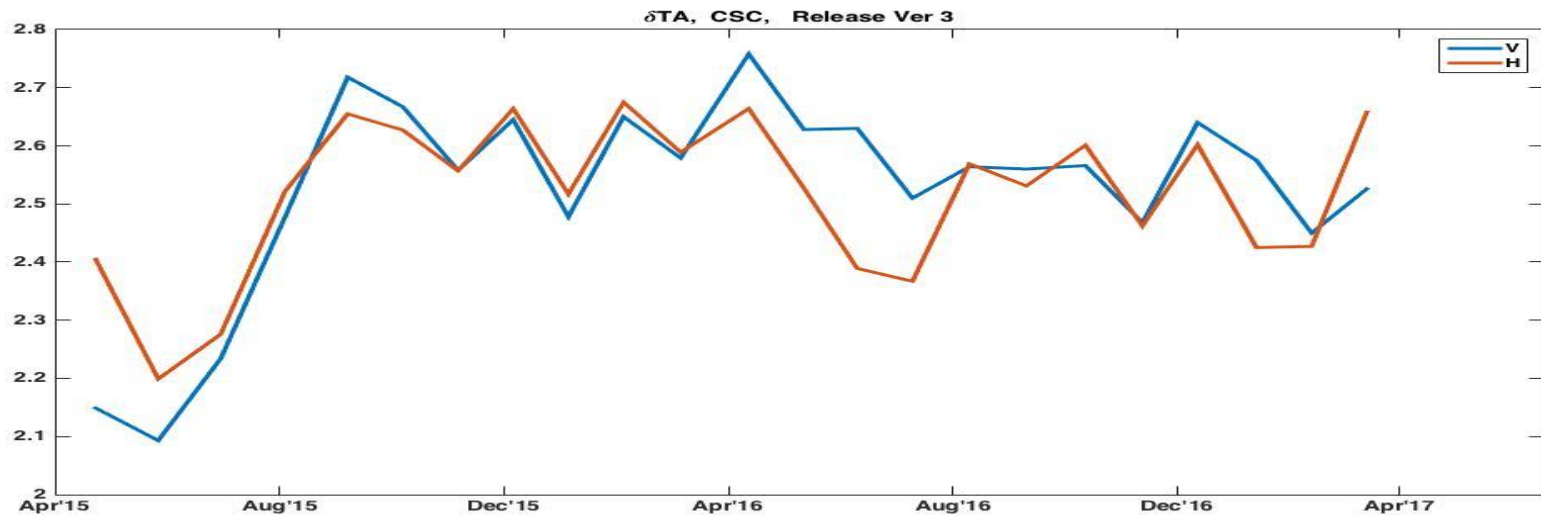
(Global Ocean)



# Current Calibration Performance

## (Cold Sky)

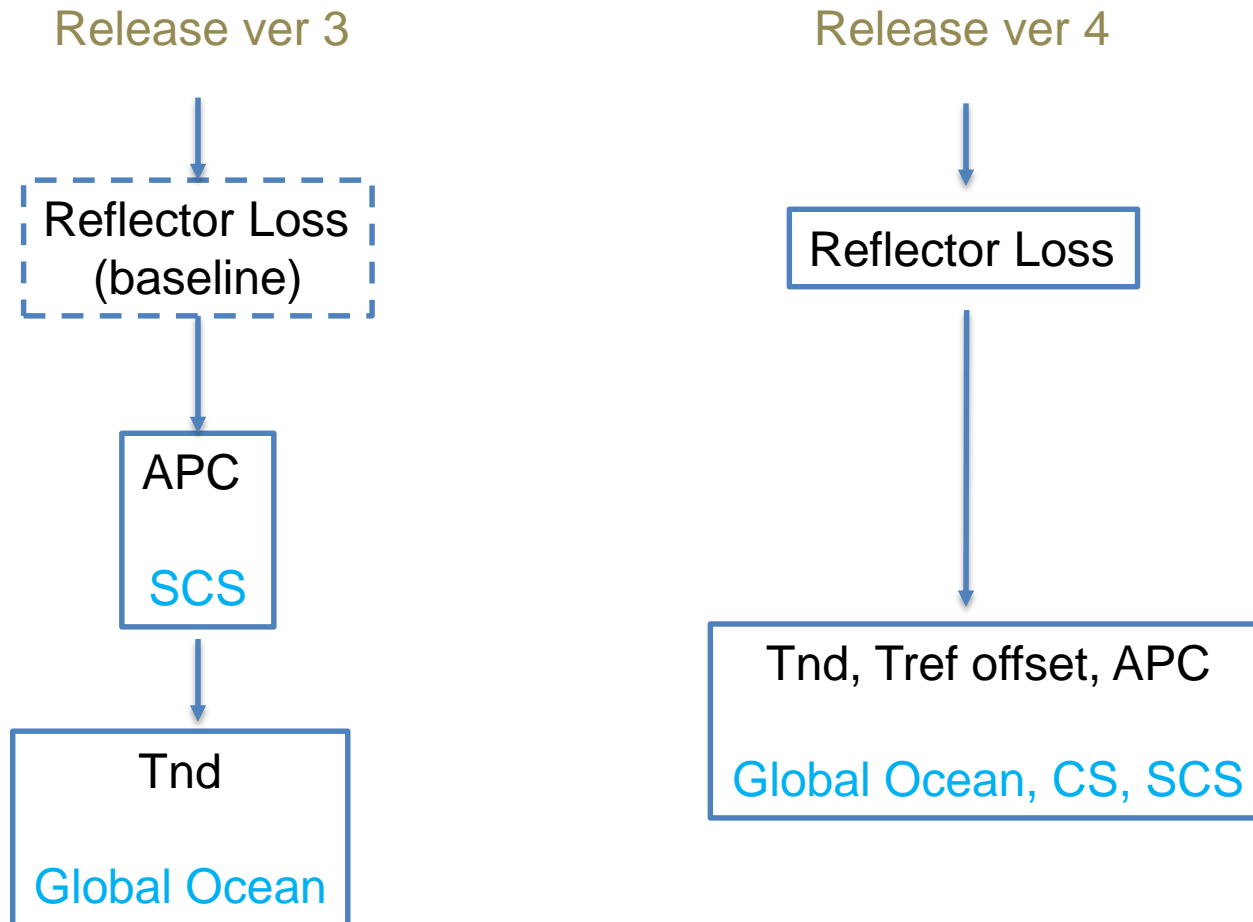
- Monthly Cold Sky maneuver (110° pitch) to monitor drift



# Existing Problems

- Bias/Drift in Version 3
  - Calibration drift satisfy requirement ( $<0.4$  K/month)
  - Negative bias and drift over global ocean during 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> eclipse seasons
  - 2.6 K bias over CS for both V- and H-pol
- Intercomparison between SMAP v3 and SMOS v620 (Rajat Bindlish)
  - 2.6 K cooler than SMOS land TB
    - V & H-pols
- Uncertainty in the reflector/radome emissivity
  - Reflector temperature profile update before version 3 release
  - Baseline value of the reflector emissivity used in version 3

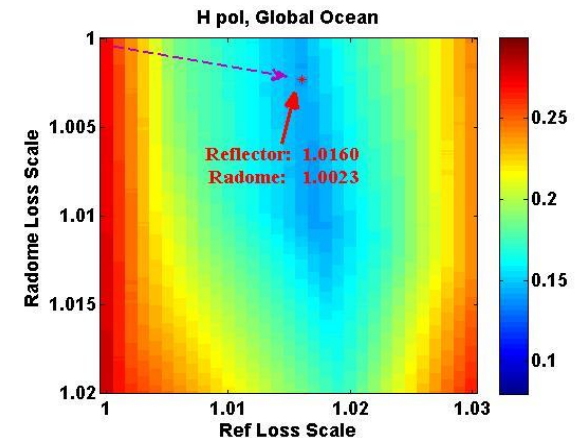
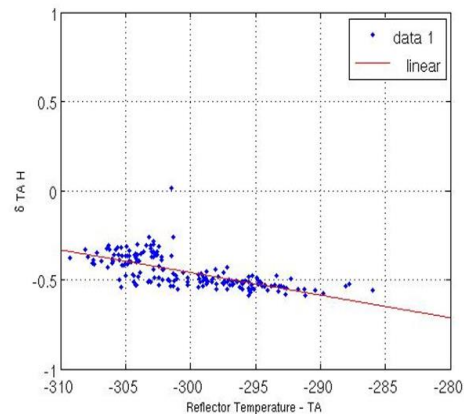
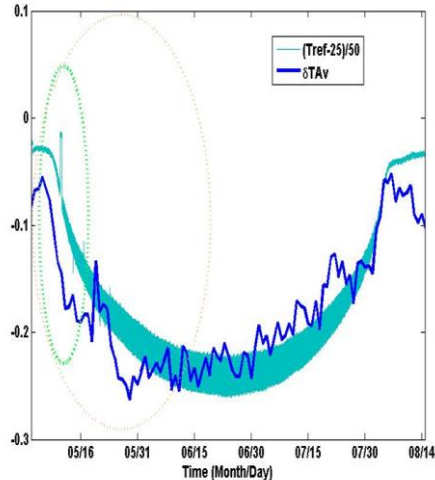
# Flow of Calibration Approach



# Reflector Calibration

- Excess loss for Reflector/Radome derived by 3 independent groups

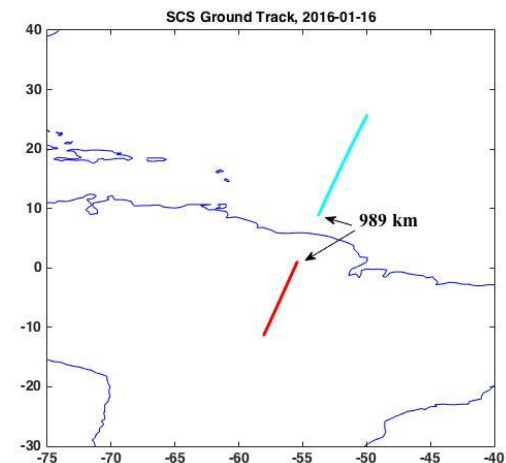
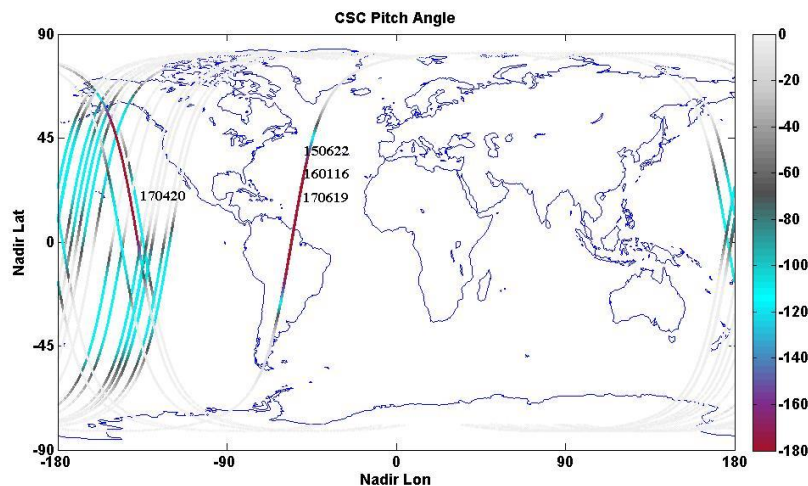
	Pol	JPL	GSFC	RSS	Baseline
Reflector	H	1.014	1.016	1.01	1.0026
	V	1.012	1.012	1.01	1.0023
Radome	H	NA	1.0023	NA	1.0003
	V	NA	1.0017	NA	1.0003



- A third method by RSS tried to reduce zonal signatures observed in  $\delta TA$  vs. time by adjusting the reflector value.

# Data for Calibration

- Global ocean data of the day with CS (110° and 180° pitch)
- CS data (110° pitch)
- SCS data (180° pitch)
  - water fraction > 75% (over ocean) and < 25% (over Amazon)
- Date range: non-eclipse (09/07/2015 ~ 04/12/2016)
- Data quality
  - Antenna direct/reflected boresight away from the Sun/galaxy plane
  - RFI free



# Calibration Coefficient

- Dataset with same & fixed cal coefficients
- Model

$$C_r \delta T_{ND} + \delta T_{ref} = \frac{1}{L_{RF}} (-\delta T_A + S \delta G)$$

where  $C_r = \frac{C_{ant} - C_{ref}}{C_{nd}}$

$L$ : loss of the SMAP RF front

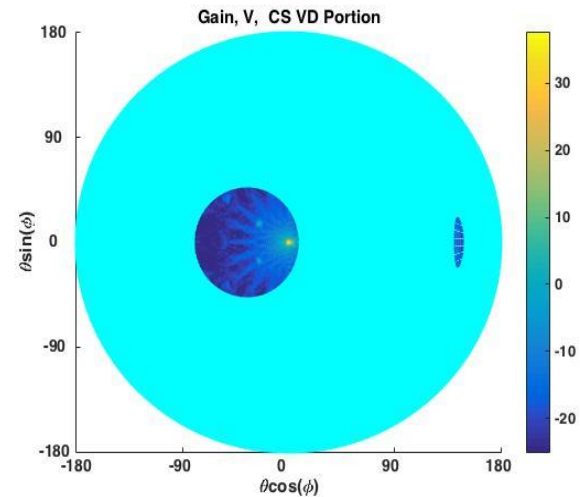
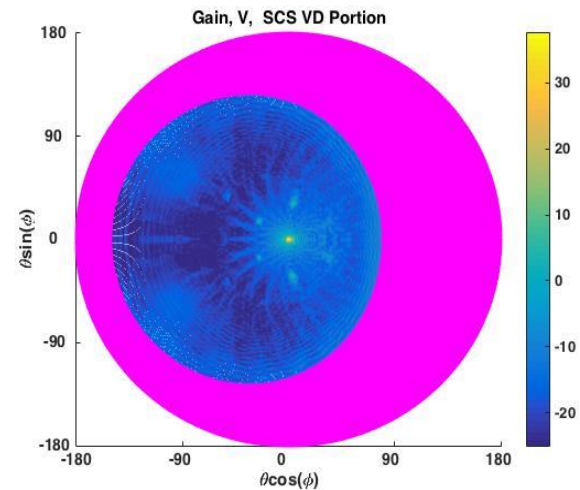
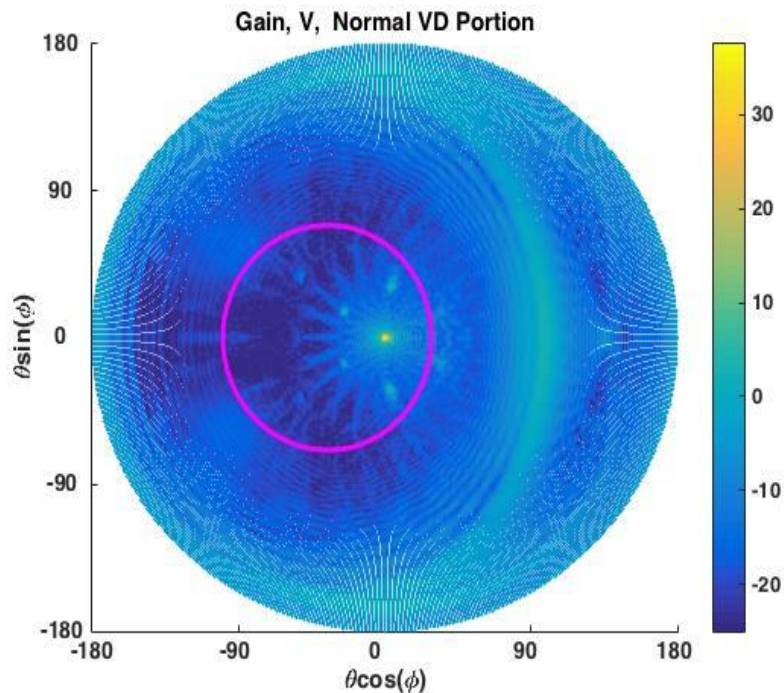
$S$ :  $\delta T_A$  sensitivity to antenna gain variation

$\delta G$ : antenna gain variation

- Antenna pattern will be modified corresponding  $\delta G$

# Antenna Pattern's Earth Visible Disk

- Portion of the antenna pattern intercepted by the Earth

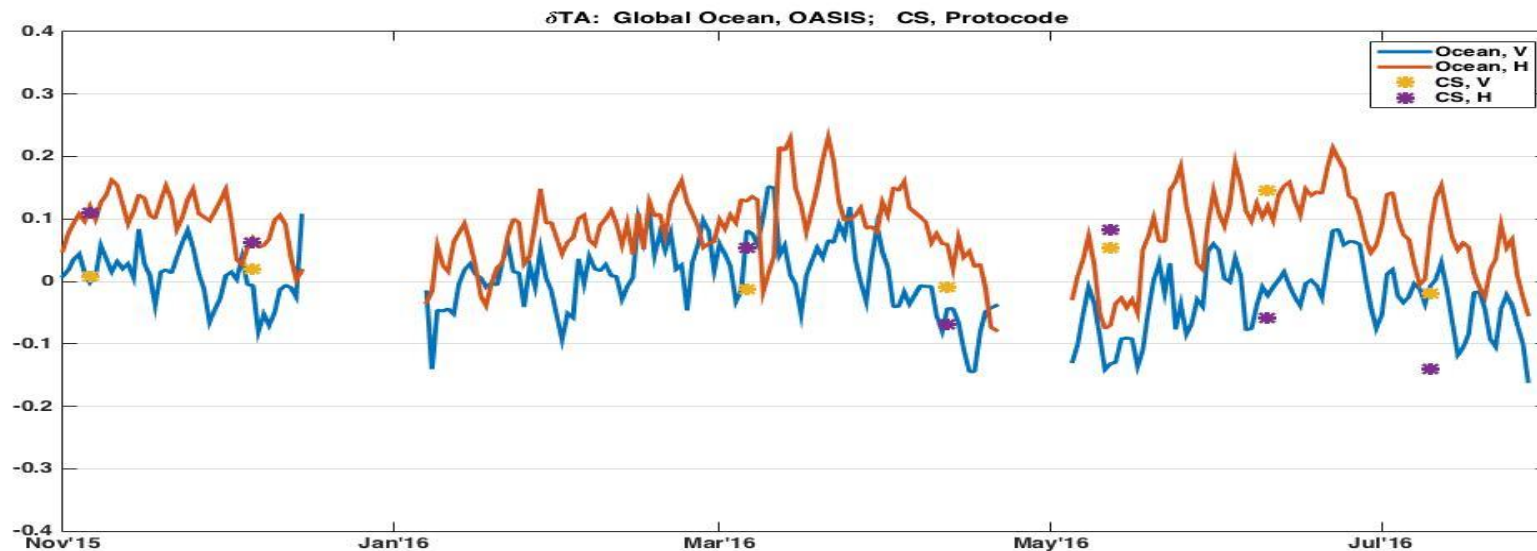


# Antenna Pattern Cal

- Calibrate the front/back ratio of the antenna pattern
- For next release (version 4)
- Pre-Launch antenna pattern is used
  - Better performance than using the antenna pattern for release version 3
- The antenna mainbeam ( $\theta \leq 3.75^\circ$ ) is varied
  - Same as APC (4x4 matrix) in L1B
  - The backlobe (not intercepted by the Earth's surface in normal science mode) of the antenna pattern is changed in the opposite direction so that the whole antenna pattern is normalized.

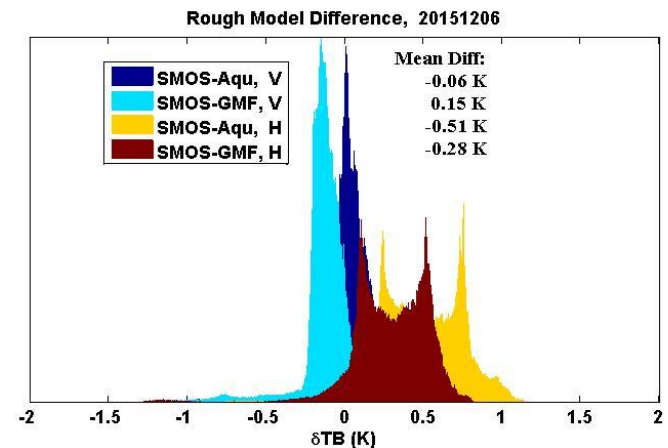
# Calibration Result and TA Validation

	$\delta T_{ND}$	$\delta T_{ref}$	$\delta G$
V-pol	-0.57	3.29	-0.23%
H-pol	-0.40	4.89	-0.51%



# TB Verification

- L1B\_TB generated by SDS using updated cal coefficients
- Compare to Version 3
  - Ocean TB diff: -0.08 K (V), 0.06 K (H)
  - Land TB increment (initial result): 2.90 K (V), 5.01 K (H)
- Bias might be added to H pol based on further TB validation
  - Radiometer nadir looking is planned
  - Ocean roughness model might introduce bias
    - Three ocean roughness models compared
      - GMF
      - Aquarius
      - 2-scale roughness model (earlier used by SMOS)



# Conclusion

- Current radiometer calibration satisfy requirements
  - Drift and bias exist
- New calibration approach for next release can effectively reduce calibration bias drift removal over both global ocean and CS
  - TA validation
    - bias < 0.25 K (max) & drift < 0.1 K/month
  - TB validation (working)
    - Compared to SMAP L1B\_TB version 3
    - Ocean TB increment: -0.08 K (V), 0.06 K (H)
    - Land TB increment: 2.90 K (V), 5.01 K (H)
- Further TB validation is planned
  - Radiometer nadir looking